page 2 of this paper consisting of a total of 17 sheets.

Remarks begin on page 17 of this paper.

The proposed amendments to the claims 1-2 will replace all prior versions of the claims 1-2 in said application.

The proposed amendments to the claim 1 to be sent to Primary examiner Dr. Lori A. Clown by the fax of December 12, 2007 comprising:

Claim 1 (currently amended): A multiparameter method of ~~screening for the diagnosis, the prevention or the treatment~~ evaluating ~~disease risk, disease cause, therapeutic target, and therapeutic efficiency~~ of atherosclerosis-related coronary heart disease (CHD) or stroke comprising;

defining the disease as atherosclerosis-related CHD or stroke; ~~or other cardiovascular disease;~~

defining the normal as free from said disease;

defining the following parameters as atherosclerotic parameters consisting of c =

the Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) concentration parameter in mg/dL or c = the C-reactive protein (CRP) concentration parameter in mg/L, p = the blood systolic pressure parameter in mmHg or p = the blood diastolic pressure parameter in mmHg, f = the heart rate parameter in s^{-1}, a = the radius parameter along arterial radius in cm, T = the temperature parameter of blood plasma in °C, α = the angle parameter between gravity and the mean velocity of blood fluid in arterial vessels in degree and z = the axial position parameter of diffusion flux along the inner wall in the axial direction of arterial vessels in cm, called the diffusion length parameter;

measuring, for an individual ~~having the measured values of diseases~~, said atherosclerotic parameters ~~of~~ using the following expressions: ~~for an individual~~

$$J = Ac^{\frac{11}{9}}(v^3 D^{16})^{\frac{1}{27}}\left(\frac{g\cos\alpha + fu}{z}\right)^{\frac{7}{9}} \quad (1.1)$$

or

$$J = Bc^{\frac{11}{9}} p^{\frac{1}{3}} T^{\frac{16}{27}} a^{\frac{2}{3}} f^{\frac{2}{9}} z^{-\frac{2}{9}} \quad (1.2)$$

and

$$J = Ec^{\frac{11}{9}} D^{\frac{16}{27}} z^{-\frac{2}{9}} (\cos\alpha)^{\frac{2}{9}} \quad (1.3)$$

wherein J = the mass transfer flux in 10^{-5}

g/(cm^{2}s), A, B and E = the constants of conversion factors, v = the eddy velocity of blood fluid in arterial vessels in cm/s, u = the mean velocity of the blood fluid in cm/s, D = the diffusion coefficient in cm^2/s, and g = the gravitational acceleration in cm/s^2;

~~the~~ measuring, for an individual ~~not~~ having ~~the~~ ~~disease~~, the normal values of said atherosclerotic parameters;

determining the disease risks yielded by the difference between said measured values and said normal values of said atherosclerotic parameters;

adding all said disease risks ~~together yields~~ containing a total risk of said disease;

determining a disease risk level containing said total risk of said disease;

selecting ~~an~~ atherosclerotic risk factor related to an atherosclerotic parameter that is the greatest contribution to said total risk of said disease so as to result in said risk

factor as a primary therapy target of said disease;

selecting a greater flux between the LDL mass transfer flux and the monocyte mass transfer flux so as to result in said greater flux as a primary cause in said disease;

selecting a greater concentration level between the LDL level in serum and the CRP level in blood plasma so as to result in said greater level as a secondary therapy target of said disease;

determining a relative ratio between currently said total risk and previously said total risk so as to yield said relative ratio as a therapeutic efficacy of said disease;

repeating above-mentioned said methods until said disease risk level is reduced to a normal level for said individual who requires the therapy to prevent or to treat atherosclerosis-related CHD or stroke;

above-mentioned said methods are written as an executable computer program named the MMA.exe,

or another name, to be installed into a general purpose digital computer device to accomplish said methods; and

~~to output~~ outputting ~~a result of said methods~~ said total disease risk, ~~disease cause, therapeutic target and therapeutic efficiency~~ to ~~a display or a memory or another computer on a network, or to~~ a user or a display.

The proposed amendments to the claim 2 to be sent to Examiner Mr. Jason M. Sims by the fax of December 10, 2007 comprising:

Claim 2 (Currently amended): A method as in claim 1, wherein the nine disease risks are yielded by the differences between the measured values and the normal values of the nine atherosclerotic parameters, wherein: ~~said method comprising the steps of:~~

Substituting a measured value, c_m, in mg/dL, of the individual's LDL concentration in human serum, which is determined using a medical technique for measuring the concentration of blood constituents or said c_m is determined by the physician, into eq. 1.1 yields $J_{m_1} = Hc_{m_1}^{1/4}$ where

$H = AC_v 3\,0^{16}\,1^{1/17}\left(\frac{3\cos\alpha + f_v}{2}\right)^{2/4}$

substituting a normal value, c_n in mg/dL, of said LDL concentration is determined by the physician or said c_n = 100 mg/dL for adult, into 1.1 yields $J_{n_1} = H c_{n_1}$ (1)

calculating $\frac{J_m - J_n}{J_n}$, where J_m yielded by substituting said c_m into said equation (1.1) and J_n yielded by substituting said C_n into said equation (1.1), yields:

$$R_1 = \left(\frac{C_m}{C_n} - 1\right) \frac{J_{m_1} - J_{n_1}}{J_{n_1}} \qquad (1)$$

~~substituting said C_m and said C_n into the following expression~~ (1) where $C_m \geq c_n$ and

calculating (1) yields the disease risk R_1 caused by the LDL concentration parameter related to the atherosclerotic risk factors being an elevated LDL concentration in human serum, high-fat diet, hypercholesterolemia or other risk factors that increase said LDL concentration;

substituting a measured value, C_m in mg/L, of the individual's CRP concentration in human blood plasma, which is determined using a medical technique for measuring the concentration of blood

constituents or said C_{m_2} is determined by the physician, into 1.1 yields $J_{m_2} = HC_{m_2}^{11/6}$ where $H = AC_v^3 D^{16} I^{1/27}(\frac{3\cos\alpha + F_v^2}{2})$

substituting a normal value, C_{n_2} in mg/L, of said CRP concentration ~~and an equivalent factor, F, are determined by~~ parameter the physician ~~wherein $F = \left(\frac{D_c}{D_L}\right)^{\frac{16}{27}}$, D_c = the CRP diffusion coefficient and D_L = the LDL diffusion coefficient or said c_n = 1.0 mg/L for adult and said F = 0.66,~~ into eq.(1.1) yields $J_{n_2} = HC_{n_2}^{11/6}$ and

calculating $\frac{J_{m_2} - J_{n_2}}{J_{n_2}}$, where J_{m_2} yielded by substituting said C_{m_2} into said equation (1.1) and J_{n_2} yielded by substituting said C_{n_2} into said equation (1.1), yields:

$$R_2 = \sout{F\left(\left(\frac{c_m}{c_n}\right)^{\frac{11}{6}} - 1\right)} \quad \frac{J_{m_2} - J_{n_2}}{J_{n_2}} \qquad (2)$$

~~substituting said C_m, said C_n and said F into the following expression (2)~~ where $c_m \geq c_n$ and

calculating (2) yields the disease risk R_2 caused by the CRP concentration parameter related to the atherosclerotic risk factors being an elevated CRP level in human blood